NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1878.-WITH SUPPLEMENT.

WASHINGTON.

TAXES, THE ARMY, THE INDIANS. GREAT INTEREST IN NUMEROUS TARIFF QUESTIONS-THE SENATE TOILING OVER THE ARMY BILL-INDIAN TRANSFER-DEPARTMENT GOSSIP.

Among the tariff questions before Congress is one concerning tea. Merchants from various cities are in Washington advocating a tax of 15 cents a pound. People interested in the tobacco tax are also at the Capital, and a fresh effort is to be made to secure a vote for reduction in the Senate. Senator Wallace intends to call for the creation of a special tariff commission to sit during the recess. The Senate spent most of the day yesterday on the Army bill, discussing the posse comitatus question. The matter of the transfer of the Indian barean was referred to a special commission. A report will be made to Congress favorable to building a new Congressional library.

WHAT SUGAR MERCHANTS WISH. OPPOSITION BY THEM TO THE POLARISCOPE AND COLOR TEST-A CHANGE IN THE LAW URGED.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, June 7.-Representatives of the importers and manufacturers of sugar from several of the larger cities, explained to Mr. Mortill, chairmen of the Senate Committee on Finance, and General Randal Gibson and Judge Kelley, of the Honse Ways and Means Committee, vesterday, the legislation they desire. Mr. Brooks, of New-York, a large importer, and Mr. Fuller, of Portland, Me., were present, and represented not only their own cities, but also sugar-dealers in many other cities. Baltimore was represented by a delegation from that city. These centlemen ask the Ways and Means Committee to report a bill which will bring the subject of duties on sugar before the House for consideration. Mr. Fisher, of Baltimore, and Mr. Brooks, of New-York, said that a uniform rate of duty at 212 cents a pound on all sugars below No. 16, Dutch standwould produce a revenue of nearly \$40,000,000 annually, which could be collected by simply weighing the sugar, and without the ability of the fraud or evasion which would be practicable under the polariscope and color test. It is found, they said, that the practical effect of the present discriminating tariff is to exclude from importation all sugars not suitable for refining pur The average rate of duty is but little above the lowest rate, which proves that threefourths or more of the importations of foreign sugars paid the smallest rate of duty under the existing tariff, and proves also that no sugar can be imported except that which refiners will buy, and no sugars can be distributed except those which re-

Professor C. F. Chandler made an argument, against the use of the polariscope on the ground that did not secure accuracy. Differences of two or three per cent, or even more may occur when different samples are the same lot of sugar and tested by different chemists. The atmosphere and presence of foreign substances in the sugar will, he said, affect the result. The Professor, in closing, said: "It thus appears that errors in determining the value of raw sugar by the polariscope are liable to increase the duty to an extent sufficient to ruin the refiner. If it is true when the sampling and testing is honestly performed, what must be the result if the doubt is systematically turned to the advantage of the refiners, or if special efforts are made to increase still further the error in his favor? This plan of classification by the polariscope will give the greatest opportunities for fraud, and will, I fear, if adopted, make it impossible for honest men to carry on the business of refining sugar."

General Randal Gioson is in sympathy with the proposed reform. The Secretary of the Treasury, on whom the delegation called, announced himself to be in favor of the change, and it is believed that a majority of the Ways and Means Committee agree with him. The great point at which these gentlemen aim is to secure the consent of Chairman Wood to some action at once. said: "It thus appears that errors in determining

The bill which Secretary Sherman has submitted to the Ways and Means Committee on this subject ses to levy on sugars under No. 7 Dutch standard in color, which shall test 87 degrees, and standard in color, which shall test 87 degrees, and not above 92 degrees in saccharine strength by the polariscope, the duty chargeable on sugars between Nos. 7 and 10, and on sugar ranging between Nos. 7 and 10 of the Dutch standard, which shall test above 92 degrees, the duty appropriate to sugar between Nos. 10 and 13. Such a measure as this, Secretary Sherman says, would greatly aid the department and its officers in their endeavor faithfully to collect the duties on sugar, according to the true intent and meaning of the law by which the Dutch standard of color was prescribed as the basis for the assessment of duty. To show the disadvantage of depending entirely upon the color standard, the Secretary has sent to the committee the tests made at Philadelphia of all the sugars imported at that port during March, 1878. From this paper it appears that sugars below No. 7 Dutch standard range in saccharine strength from 80 to 98, and sugars above No. 7 and not above No. 10 range from 86 to 98% degrees. The plan of testing sugars both by their color and by the amount of saccharine matter discovered by the use of the polariscope was approved by the late Professor, Henry, in a communication which he made to the Secretary of the Treasury several months ago. The object of using the Dutch standard, as he explained in that letter, is to exclude, by means of a higher duty, sugars of light color, which would be sold in the market to the detriment of the refining industry of the country. If the use of the polariscope should be adopted, Professor Henry recommended that a supply of these instruments should be obtained from Germany, and their use taught to the appraisers by a person thoroughly acquainted with the theory and practice of the instrument. The accuracy of the instruments, he said, should also be tested, and the appraisers from time to time examined as to their skill in their use. not above 92 degrees in saccharine strength

SHALL TEA BE TAXED? MERCHANTS ASKING FOR A DUTY OF TEN CENTS A POUND.

INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, June 7.-A delegation of mer thants from New-York and several other cities vis ited the Ways and Means Committee to-day to urge the adoption of an amendment to the present law, which shall provide for a tax of ten cents per pound on teas. They took the ground that the consumption of coffee by the laboring masses of the country is so great as to place that article among the necessities of life, thus making it unwise to change the law which now relieves this staple of tax. With tea, owever, they srid, it is the reverse. It is, to a great extent, a luxury indulged in by the upper and middle classes, and some tax is necessary to secure the market against cheap adulterations. Statistics were introduced to show how the Chinese took advantage of our free ports of entry to crowd our market with inferior articles of teas, for which the same Prices were charged as for better brands, and how for this reason principally, we got better teas and more of them during the time the fax was imposed than we do at present. No action was taken by the committee in the premises. To-morrow the committee will discuss the proposition to make the duty on singar uniform up to No. 16 Dutch standard.

SLOW WORK ON THE ARMY BILL. 80 PROGRESS AT ALL MADE WITH IT YESTERDAY

IBT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, June 7 .- The Senate spent rather a Army Bill. As the time for adjournment approaches, the diversity of interests and of sections is very spearent, and the contest over the precedence of ness is getting to be a daily and troublesome exace. Almost as much time is spent every day in debate with regard to what shall be taken up as devoted to the subject itself when something is taken up. The Senate took a recess for two hours ing the day to attend the funeral of Chief-Clerk onald. When the sitting was resumed a long debate gross on that section of the Army Bill relathag to the employment of troops as a posse comita Speeches were made by nearly all its partisans the Senate, and many amendments were offered

and voted down. At the adjournment this evening no progress had been made, but the indications are that the section will be stricken out. The consideration of the bill will be resumed to-morrow.

THE WAR OVER THE TOBACCO TAX. THE WESTERN MEN MAKING A HARD PUSH-DRAW-BACKS DEMANDED IF THE HOUSE BILL PASSES.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, June 7 .- The representatives of the tobacco manufacturers who are now in Washington urging Congress to reduce the tax on tobacco from 24 to 16 cents per pound, had interviews to-day with several Senators urging them to accept this feature of the Burchard bill. Among these are ex-Governor Young, of Ohio, who will make an argument in favor of the reduction before the Senate Committee on Finance as soon as the subject comes before that committee. The Governor says that he represents an interest in the West which pays \$31,000,000 a year in taxes, and that it is a mistake to suppose that the reduction of the tax will reduce the revenue. On the contrary, he says, the reduction will increase the revenue inasmuch as the present rate encourages fraud while the proposed reduction will encourage honest

One of the largest manufacturers in the North has written a letter to a gentleman in this city in which he says: "It has been estimated that if the reduced rate of tax takes effect the loss accrning to the dealers of the country having 20,000,000 pounds of taxpaid goods on hand, will amount to nearly two million dollars. Consequently Congress should provide for a rebate or drawback equivalent to the difference between the old and new rate on such tax-paid goods as they have on hand. Otherwise the Government, having exacted 24 and 32 cents a pound on tobacco and snuff before the same could be consumed, it follows that it would be an act of repudiation or robbery to just that extent. The loss falling upon the dealers at present juncture will be either the cause or excuse for forcing many of them into bank-

ruptcy.

An influential member of the Senate Committee on Finance said to-day that the objection to the reduction of the tax on tobacco is that it is not only pretty certain to reduce our receipts from internal revenue, but that if Congress does justice to the tobacco trade it must pass a drawback bill which will take several million dollars out of the Treasury which have already been calledted.

WHAT TO DO WITH THE INDIANS. THE SENATE FAVORS THE APPOINTMENT OF A SPECIAL COMMISSION TO REPORT NEXT WIN-

TER. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, June 7 .- The Senate took the ac tion to-day which was foreshadowed last night, respecting the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department, by substituting for that measure as passed in the House a section providing for the appointment of a joint committee, consisting of three members of the Senate and four members of the House, to investigate and report upon the exdiency of such a transfer. The committee is clothed with power to send for persons and papers, to employ a clerk and stenographer, and is required to submit a report by the 1st of January next. The sum of \$5,000 is appropriated to pay expenses.

Mr. Thurman said that, while prepared to vote for this amendment to the House bill, he should greatly prefer that a commission, composed of three gentlemen selected for their bonesty and capacity from among the most eminent men of the country, should be appointed to perform this duty and to report what legislative measures are required in dealing with the Indian question. He thought such persons could be found, and that it would be a measure of economy to employ them and pay them a very liberal salary for their services.

It may be a matter for regret that Mr. Thurman's or some similar suggestion was not adopted, for it is well enough known that the defects of our Indian well enough known that the defects of our Indian administration are too radical to be cured by any mere change in its instruments, no matter how desirable such a change may be. If the joint committee will content itself with going over the ground so often traversed within the pastice wyears, dealing with the question as one affecting simply the honest and economical expenditure of the yearly appropriations and the preservation of peace for the time being, it will have taken cognizance of only a fraction of what statesmanship demands, and it is to be feared that the country will be as far from a solution of the Indian problem as ever.

GLOVES AND SILKS.

SECRETARY SHERMAN AND OTHERS MAKE SPEECHES IN COMMITTEE ON BEHALF OF SPECIFIC DUTIES. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, June 7 .- Secretary Sherman, companied by the Treasury Commission, which has recently been holding its session in New-York, visited the Committee on Ways and Means yesterday morning and urged the adoption of the bill which has been drawn for the purpose of correcting the alleged frauds in silk and glove importations, by substituting a specific for an ad valorem duty. Secretary Sherman made a speech in favor of the bill. Messrs. Leiter, of Chicago, Mr. Libby, of A. T. Stewart & Co., Mr. Droun, of Philadelphia, members of the commission, as well as Colonel Bingham and Mr. Hines, also spoke in favor of the bill. The following is the text of the measure :

ing is the text of the measure:

Be it enacted, etc., that on and after the 1st day of July, 1878, in her of the duties hereinfore imposed by law on the articles hereinfore enumerated or provided for, 1 ported from foreign countries, there snail be levied, collected and paid the following duties, and ratio of duties, that is to say, on all piece silks weighing not exceeding one and one-half ounces per square yard, sixty per cent ad valorum.

SEC. 2. On all piece silks and piece satins weighing over one and one-half ounces per square yard, \$2 50 per pound avoirdupois, and 20 per cent ad valorem.

SEC. 3. On silk velvets not exceeding in value \$2 per square yard, \$2 per pound avoirdupois and 10 per cent ad valorem.

square yard, \$2 per pound avoirdupois and 10 per cent ad valorem.

SEC 4. On silk velvets valued at over \$2 per square yard, \$4 per pound avoirdupois and 10 per cent ad valorem. Provided that all velvets composed of silk and collon shall be considered as allk velvets and pay duties as herein provided for silk velvets.

SEC 5. On hosiery, gloves, shirts, drawers, and wearing apparet, ready-made clothing, and all like articles made ready wholly or in part for wear or use, except laces, as herein provided for, manufactured of silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value, \$5 per pound avoirdupois and 10 per cent ad valorem.

SEC 6. On ribbons, velvet ribbons, galloons, fringes, trummings, bindings, braids and all manfactures of sl-k, or of which silk is a component material of chief value for similar use \$6 per pound avoirdupois, and 10 per cent ad valorem.

or similar use to per pound avoidations, and to per ent ad valorem. SEC. 7. On laces, whether usually sold or valued by lineal measure, or articles made up wholly or in part or use for wear manufactured of sik or of which silk is a component material of chief value, 25 per cent ad

a component material of chief value, 25 per cent ac valorem.

SEC. 8. On umbrellas and parasols covered with slik, 89 per dozen and 40 per cent. ad valorem; provided, that the goods, wares, of merchandise provided for by this act paying compound duty shall pay less than the equivalent of 45 per cent. ad valorem.

SEC. 9. All goods, wares, or merchandise of slik, or of which slik is a component material of chief value, not provided for by this act, shall pay duties as provided for by existing laws prior to July 1, 1878.

SEC. 10. On skid and leather gloves valued at not exceeding \$5 per dozen pairs, \$2 per dozen pairs; if lined with any material, 50 cents per dozen pairs in addition thereto.

SEC. 11. On kid and leather gloves valued at over \$5 per dozen pairs, \$4 per dozen pairs; if lined with any material, \$1 per dozen pairs in addition thereto.

Secretary Sherman, in urging the passage of this bill upon the Ways and Means Committee, said to Mr. Fernando Wood that in view of the great difficulties and embarrassments connected with the proper collection of the revenue on the articles mentioned, the frequent and vexations disputes arising between importers and Customs officers. and the well-founded belief that under the present tariff the loss to the revenue upon importations of silks and gloves amounts to more than three million dollars, he recommended immediate action by modtless asssion to-day, and did not finish the the committee with a view to its passage before the adjournment of Congress.

> A TARIFF COMMISSION. SENATOR WALLACE PROPOSES TO HAVE THE WHOLE SUBJECT OF INDUSTRY THOUGHTFULLY CON-

> SIDERED. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, June 7.-Senator Wallace has preared the following resolution which he will prent to the Senate, its object of course being to lay the foundation for intelligent tariff legislation: Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

> that there be constituted a commission to consist of one

member of the Senate, to be appointed by the President of the Senate, one member of the House of Representa-tives, to be appointed by the Speaker thereof, and three citizens of the United States, not now holding any office under the Government, one of whom shall be a practical farmer, one a practical manufacturer, and one an experienced merchant, to be appointed by the President of the United States, which

on shall inquire into the operation of the existing tariff and internal revenue laws, and ascertain what changes, if any, should be made in them for the promotion of industry and the benefit of the public revenue, with power to sit in open session at the seat of government and elsewhere, to employ one or seat of government and elsewhere, to employ one or more clerks, to subpose a witnesses and examine them under oath, to hear the complaints and suggestions of citizens of the United States engaged in agriculture, manufactures or commerce, and to report, if possible, to the next session of Congress such legislation as it may deem necessary for the purpose aforesaid, together with all sworn statements and testimony; and that there be and is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of \$15,000 to defray the expenses of the same.

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. THE CONFERENCE ON THE DISTRICT BILL. Washington, Friday, June 7, 1878.

The Conference Committee on the District Bill has had several meetings and expects to agree to-morrow morning. The committee will undoubtedly recommend that the Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall be appointed by the President instead of by Congress. Two of the commissioners are to be private citizens, who are to serve for three years, and one is to be an engineer officer of the army above the rank of captain. All contracts awarded by the Commissioners for work must be approved by all of them. The amendment providing for a council to be No provision for popular suffrage will be retained. The chief provisions in regard to taxation will probably be retained. Property situated in the District outside of the boundary of the City of Wastington, and used for agricultural purposes, is to be taxed at not higher than 1 per cent upon its val nation. The provision for the collection of a poll tax will be stricken out. The section requiring the Secre, the 3-65 bonds, deducting the amount from the sum due from the General Government as its share of the expenfrom the General Government as its share of the expenses of the District, will, of course, be retained; but the senate amendment providing for a sinking fund to pay the principal of these boilds may be atricken out. This is not a matter of immediate importance, because the obligation of the General Government to see that the principal of the bonds shall be paid when due does not differ in character from its guarantee of the interest, and will unquestionably be recognized when the time for their pay ment arrives. The adoption of the bill cannot fail to have a beneficial effect upon every interest in the District of Columbia, public and private. The reassuring effect of the measure is aircady apparent in the improved credit of the District as shown by the advance in price of its 3-65 bonds.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS. The Sundry Civil bill, which has been reported to the House, contains the following items for public buildings :

ported to the House, contains the following items for public buildings:

For the public buildings at Atlanta, Ga., \$20,000, and at Atbany, N. Y., \$50,000. The Secretary of the Treasury, the Supervising Architect and the engineer officer in charge of the Light-House Board of the Vth District are authorized to report upon the necessity of a building for a Post Office in Baltimore. The bill also contains appropriations as follows: for the continuation of public buildings at Chicago, \$300,000; Chicamati, \$300,000; Evanistine, \$30,000; Grand Rapids, \$20,000; Harrisburg, Penn., \$40,000; Lincoln, Neb., \$10,000; Memphis, \$25,000; Raicegh, N. C., \$18,000; St. Louis, Mo., \$300,000; Udca., N. Y., \$35,000; ror repair of the Custon House at Boston, \$10,000; for repair of the Custon House at Boston, \$10,000; for repair of the Custon House at Boston, \$10,000; for repair of the Custon House at Boston, \$10,000; for the Post Office and Sub-Treasury at Boston, \$300,000; for Fall River, \$20,000; Harriord, Comn., \$25,000; for Fall River, \$20,000; Harriord, Comn., \$25,000; Little Rock, \$30,000; Nawlythe, \$35,000; New-Orleans, \$30,000; for the Post Office and Court House at Pathadecipus, \$300,000; for the competition of Appraiser's Stores at San Francisco, \$35,000; for the Court Heuse and Post Office at Trenton, N. J., \$10,000; for the Assay Office at Helena, \$10,000. The Secretary of War is authorized and directed to self-the United States Arsenals at Pittsburg, Penn., and Pikeeville, Ind.

RUSSIAN CRUISERS IN THE CABINET.

RUSSIAN CRUISERS IN THE CABINET. The Cabinet to-day had under consideration the subject of American citizens supplying ships and munitions of war to the Government of Russia while that Government and England are engaged in a controversy which may develop into war. The conversation was general, and so important was the subject deemed that it will be resumed at the next meeting of the Cabluet. Questions arose concerning the duty of this Government in permitting ships for war purposes to be built and fitted out in this country during the present crisis, as also the duty of the United States regarding the fulfilment of contracts made between Russian agents and American snippuniders, in the event of war being declared between the two Nations.

MAJOR MCDONALING PURPOSALING sia while that Government and England are en MAJOR McDONALD'S FUNERAL.

The funeral of the late Major W. J. Meplace this afternoon from Epiphany Protestant Episcopal Church. The Rev. Dr. Paret conducted the me_ morial services. The remains were taken to the Congressional cemetery, attended by the members and em-ployés of the Senate and a great number of the friends of the deceased official. The pall-bearers were Senstors Edmunds, Bayard, Eaton and Thurman, Major Slack and Dr. John B. Blake, The only floral decorations were a handsome column of Hiles that stood at the head, and a beautiful wreath that lay upon the coffin. A BILL FOR A BARGE-OFFICE.

The House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds has unanimously agreed to report favora-bly upon Representative Muller's bill appropriating \$210,000 for the erection of a barge office, at the Reve. nue Dock, in New-York City, with suitable sheds for the accomodation of passengers arriving by European steamers. As it is not probable that another call will be made for reports from this committee during the present session of Congress, Mr. Muller will endeavor to obtain the unanimous consent of the House to hear the report in question, in order that the bill may be disposed of be-fore adjournment.

WASHINGTON NOTES. Washington, Friday, June 7, 1878.

The President this afternoon approved the Act to re-The President has approved the joint resolution pro-

viding for the issue of arms to the Territories. Mr. E. C. Ford, Chief of the Mineral Division of the the Land Office, has resigned his position. Mr. C. W. Holeomb has been appointed in his place. The Central Committee to secure the negotiation

t a Franco-American Treaty of Commerce, has lected Senator Butler, of South Carolina, president of the delegation to visit Paris, with Elliott C. Cowdin, of ew-York, and A. Pollock, of this city, as vice-presi-

The Secretary of War directs that in the transporta tion of citizens in the employ of the Government, the per diem allowance be reduced to \$2.50 per day; that the payment of the parlor-car fares be prohibited, and that the payment for fares to and from depots be reduced

THE OREGON ELECTION.

Washington, D. C., June 7 .- The Post will

THE LEGISLATURE, THE GOVERNOR AND THE REP-RESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS CLAIMED BY THE

ublish the following to-morrow morning:
"PORTLAND, Oregon, June 7.—Nearly full and complete eturns have been received from all parts of the State, and these justify us in the statement that the Legislature will be Democratic by a majority at least twelve over both Republicans and of at least twelve over both Republicans and the Democrats and increase this majority. It is positively known that the Democratic vote in oint ballot will be as high as fifty-seven votes. [There are only innety members in both Houses.] The majority for Whittaker, Democratic candidate or Congress, will be between 500 and 500 and may run over the larger figures. This is not disputed by the Republicans. We also claim that the election of Thayer. Democratic candidate for Jovernor. The rest of the State ticket is in doubt with the chances favorable to the Democratic State Committee.

Chairman Democratic State Committee.

Senator Grover received, this evening, a dispatch from he same source of a similar import.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 7.—The last session of the eighth annual conference of Secretaries of the Young Men's Christian Association was held here to night. ALBANY, June 7.—The Act amending the Act to reorganize the Local Government of New York was signed, resterday, by the Governor, and is now Chapter 400 of the tession Laws.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7 .- Barton Hill, who was lately associated with John McCullough in the manage-ment of the Caufornia Theatre, expressly denies the report charging Mr. McCullough with unfair and dishonest conduct in connection with the affairs of the theatre.

BATH, N. Y., June 7.—The Board of Trustees of the New York State Soldiers' and Sallors' Home met here to-day. Work will be begon on the buildings at once and they will be pushed to a speedy completion. Capitais E. C. Parkin-son was appointed superintendent of the Home.

BOSTON, Mass., June 7.—The dory Nautilus, with the Andrews brothers, sailed this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, for Havre, France. She went off in fine style, and fully two thousand people witnessed her departure. The Andrews calculate that the voyage will occupy forty five days.

MR. TILDEN'S ATTACK.

A CHALLENGE BY MR. SHERMAN. HE SENDS A POINTED LETTER TO MR. POTTER'S COMMITTEE - YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS IN COMMITTEE.

Secretary Sherman has written a letter to Mr. Potter, offering to prove Democratic violence, fraud and intimidation in Louisiana, if the committee will summon witnesses he names, a list of the whom he has incorporated in his letter. It is said that this letter will put the committee in an awkward position. A secret session, four hours long, was held yesterday by the Potter Committee, in order to inspect and criticise the election returns of Louisiana. The President sent in a number of letters bearing on the Anderson matter. No testimony was taken of any importance.

A GREAT WASTE OF TIME. MB, POTTER'S COMMITTEE TRYING HARD, BUT IN VAIN, TO DISCOVER AN IRREGULARITY IN THE

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, June 7.-The Potter Committee spent nearly four hours to-day in secret session, the time being consumed in an examination of the electoral returns from Louisiana, and a compariso of them with the copies printed in the official reports of the proceedings of the Electoral Commis

The position of the Democrats is that the electoral vote of the State of Louisiana, which was actually counted by the joint convention of the two Houses of Congress, was the one to which Judge Levissee swore yesterday that his signature was forged. The Democrats will probably discover that they are wasting time in following out this line of investigation. Although they were a good deal puzzled by some things they found out to-day, it will be ascertained that the proceedings before the Electoral Commission and in the j-int convention were regular in every particular, and that the presence of the certificate to which Judge Levissee's name was forged had no influence, and was of no consequence in connection with the counting of the vote of Louisiana.

Three certificates of the vote of Louisiana were sent by the joint convention to the Electoral Commission. They were known in all subsequent proceedings as numbers one, two and three, respectively. Number one was the certificate signed on the 6th of December by the Republican electors, which has been proved to be genuine in every particular, having been signed by all the electors. If it was technically irregular in form, that irregularity was not discovered by the Democrats during the proceedings before the Electoral Commission and no objection was raised to it on that ground. Number two was the pretended return made by the Democratic candidates on the electoral ticket in Louisiana. Number three is the certificate which was mailed at New-Orleans on December 29, purporting to have been signed by the Republican electors, but to which Judge Levissee declares his signature is a forgery.

These several certificates were all sent to the Electoral Commission, and were printed in separate pamphlets for its use. After extended arguments upon both sides, the Electoral Commission reported that certificates numbered one and three declared what the vote of Louisiana was, and that the votes which they contained were the ones to be counted. Each of these certificates Represented Louisiana as having cast eight votes for Hayes and Wheeler. If one or more signatures to both of them had been forged, some question as to the validity of this count might be raised; but, as it is, any objection which may be made to certificate number three, on account of the forgery of Judge Levissee's name, cannot be raised to number one. It was only necessary that one certificate should be accepted by the Electoral Commission and reported to the House as the one to be counted. The purport of numbers one and three was the same, and from the fact that the Electoral Commission included number one, which was the genuine certificate, in its report, no question can properly be ed as to the validity of the count.

During their investigations to-day, the Democratic members of the committee thought they had number three was never sent to the Electoral Commission. The official reports of the proceedings of the Commission, contain, of course, what purport to be copies of all three of the certificates in que tion, but upon comparing the original papers with these printed copies, it was found that no copy of certificate number three is published, that which purports to be such being in fact a copy of certificate number one. discovery greatly puzzled the committee, but the explanation of it is very simple. Each of the certificates was printed in pamphlet form for the use of the Electotal Commission, and copies were kept in separate envelopes. When the commission adjourned each day the copies which had been in use were gathered up by the clerks or messengers who attended at the Sapreme Court room, and returned to the envelopes in which they were kept. After the commission adjourned the secretary discovered that some of these pamphlets had been placed in the wrong envelopes, but it was not until to-day that anyone knaw of a mistake having arisen from this blunder. It now appears that a copy of certificate number one must have been in the envelope containing the copies of certificate number three when Mr. Murphy, the official reporter, selected his copies to send to the public printer. It therefore happened that two copies of certificate number one were published in the official reports, and none of certificate number three.

These facts will be brought out by the testimony of the official reporter and the Secretary of the Electoral Commission if the committee thinks that it is of sufficient importance to follow the subject up. but the explanation of it is very simple. Each of

MR. KNOTT'S REPORT.

GROUND TO BE TAKEN TO-DAY AGAINST REVOLU-

TION. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.! Washington, June 7 .- The House Committee on the Judiciary will hold a meeting to-morrow morning, at which Mr. Proctor Knott will probably present his report on the Maryland Memorial and the Kimmel bill, touching the title of President Hayes. As the majority of the Democrats of the committee are understood already to have given assurance of their approval of this report it will undoubtedly be adopted.

MR. SHERMAN'S OFFER.

PROPOSES TO PROVE THAT THE ELECTION IN THE FELICIANAS WAS ATTENDED BY VIOLENCE. INTIMIDATION AND MURDER-A LETTER TO MR.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, June 7.—Secretary Sherman sent a very strong and pointed document to-day to Potter Committee in response to the accusations made against him in the pream-In that preamble it was declared that Weber and Anderson falsely protested that the clection in the Feliciana Parishes was not fair and free, and that they were induced to do this by the assurances of Secretary Sherman. This is a direct charge of crime which the Secretary thinks ought

to be met in an equally direct manner. Mr. Sherman now offers to prove before the committee, if they will summon the witnesses he names, that the election in both of these parishes was controlled by violence, outrage and murder. He puts what he asserts he is able to prove in the most specific form, and sends with his letter a table, giving the names and residences of witnesses, and the exact crime he will establish by each. These witnesses are selected from all points of East and West Feliciana, and the number of them is very large.

Those who have read the letter say that it will be a very awkward document for the Democrats

on the committee to dispose of. If the committee complies with the Secretary's request, the Republicans feel confident that they can establish the intimidation and murder beyond all question. If they do not comply, the Democratic party in the House and the Potter Committee will be placed in the position of having directly and specifically accused one of the highest officers of the Government of a great crime, and of then refusing to allow him to prove his innocence. The action of the Potter Committee on this request is looked forward to with great interest.

COLLIERY EXPLOSION IN ENGLAND.

HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE. TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY-TWO MEN DEAD-EIGHT

MEN STILL ALIVE IN THE PIT. LONDON, Friday, June 7, 1878.

A fearful explosion took place to-day in Evan's Wood Pit Colliery, at Haydock, six miles south of Wigan, Laucashire. It is supposed that there were at least 250 men in the colliery at the time. Of these 232 are dead. The first explorer descended the shaft five minutes after the explosion, and others followed. Ten men were rescued alive and were sent to the surface, when one died almost immediately, and the others suffered much from afterdamp. Eight other men are alive, and have taken refuge in a working of the mine.

SAD SCENES DISCOVERED. The explorers state that they found bodies decapitated, reduced to shapeless masses and some of them blown to pieces. It is expected that the corpses will be brought up by midnight. A large crowd of

The cause of the explosion is unknown, as blasting with naked lights is prohibited. The explosion shook the earth for miles around. It is almost

men, women and children surround the mouth of

impossible to explore the mine on account of fire-GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE RACE FOR THE OAKS STAKES. JANNETTE THE WINNER-PILGRIMAGE SECOND-

A LARGE ASSEMBLAGE. LONDON, Friday, June 7, 1878.

The great filly race of the year-the run for the Oaks Stakes-took place to-day at the Epsom Summer Meeting, and brought out eight starters. The weather was spiendid and the attendance of spectators The Prince of Wales and Prince Hassan, of Egypt, and a large party went down to Epsom by rail. The fol lowing were the favorites with the lockeys, and the bet-ting against them just before the race: Pilgrimage, 6 ing against them just before the race: Fligrimase, 6
0.4 (Cannon); Jannette, 5 to 2 (F. Archer); Eau de
10 to 1 (Constance). The following were the outiders: Cémentine, Fair Lyonese, Pulsatilla filly,
rectess and Bab at the Bowster filly. Pligrimage
tarted at even money. The race was won by Lord Falmouth's filly Jannette. Mr. Cookson's chestnot filly,
rigrimage, came in second, and Count F. de Lagrange's
bestout filly Cémentine, against whom the betting
ras 109 to 8, was a bad third. Jannette won by a
count. The time of the race was 2:54. The following
a summary:

s a summary:

Rosewal of the Cars Stakes of 50 sovereigns each, half for ert, for fillies then three years old, 8 stone 10 in each; about a fille and a half, starting at the New High Level Starting pract; the owner of the second filly to receive 300 sovereigns, and the third, 150 sovereigns, out of the stakes (212 sub-

Mr. W. S. Cartwright's ch. f. Fair Lyonese, by Lord Lyon, out of Fairminster
Mr. N. Ibawson's b. f. by Lord Clifgen, out of Pulsatilla.
Mr. C. Harrison's bi. f. Preciosa, late Viola, by Bosteruciau, out of Dark Blue
Mr. H. Claspin's ch. f. by Knowsiey, out of Beb at the Bow-

RECONSTRUCTION IN CUBA.

HAVANA, June 1 .- The latest reports from the Eastern Department show the further surrouder of ten chiefs, twenty-four officers and 190 men at San Luis, and the complete dissolution of the so-called new gov-erament instituted by Maceo in that department.

The festivities to celebrate the return of peace upon the arrival here of General Martinez Campos, are to last four days. On the first day there will be a public and official reception; on the second a grand civic proces-sion; on the third a grand parisde, and on the fourth an official buildight in the old Spanish style; illuminations every wight.

HAVANA, June 7.—The war in the islaud of Cuba is finished. The insurrection is entirely at an end. Vi-cente Garcia will leave the island for St. Thomas. All the insurgents in the Eastern Department have laid down their arms. General Martinez Campos is expected in Havana in a few days, when peace will be officially proclaimed. Proclamations to the soldiers and the inhabitants of the island will be issued shortly.

THE GERMAN IRONCLAD A TOTAL WRECK. LONDON, Friday, June 7, 1878. The hull of the wrecked German ironclad, irosser Kurfürst, is broken in two.

THE FIRE RECORD.

THREE NEW-ENGLAND MILLS BURNED.

BATH, Me., June 7 .- The Treat & Lang morning, with a large amount of lumber. The buildings morning, with a large amoust of lumber. The buildings were owned by the Twenty-five Cents Savings Institution, and were insured. Was. H. Gray, lessee, loses \$4,000; Augustus Palmer, \$6,000, and Archibald Campbell, \$1,000 in lumber; Renaldo Reed, of Woolwich, \$2,000; no insurance. The Bath Manufacturing and Commercial Company loses \$2,500 in machinery.

BANGOR, Me., June 7.—Venzie Mills, at Old Town,

which belong to the estate of Samuel Venzie, were arried to-night. Loss, 875,000; insurance, \$40,000. Lisbon, N. H., June 7.-The steam mill of Bean & At wood, two storehouses, with a lot of pegs, kits and pulp, also the railroad water-tank house, were burned this morning. Loss, \$10,000; no insurance.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN KENTUCKY.

CINCINNATI, June 7.-The business centre of Mount Sterling, Kentucky, was destroyed by fire last The loss is estimated at \$50,000; insurance not stated. Among the losers are Robert Thomson, co. ionery; A. Hoffman, hardware; John Clars, clothing; ppleton & Brothers, hardware; and the First National

KAVANAUGH'S SECOND TRIAL.

CONCLUSION OF THE TESTIMONY-THE CASE TO BE GIVEN TO THE JURY TO-DAY. [FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TIMBUNE.]

FREEHOLD, N. J., June 7 .- The evidence given to-day in the Kavanaugh incendiary trial, with the exception of that of Michael Hines and a few other witnesses, was substantially the same as that of the first day. Michael Hines, the brother of Patrick, took the stand at the opening of the Curt, and told the cool tale of how he and his brother planned with Kavanaugh to fire Mr. Chamberlain's place The testimony differed in no material respect from that

The testimony differed in no material respect from that given on the first trial. Catharine Hines, mother of Patrick and Michael Hines, corroborated the testimony of her son Patrick, in reference to Kavanaugh. Michael Hines, the father, testified to the fact of his sons having gone over to the fire at Mr. Chamberlain's, on the morning of the 17th of February; also, that some time after the fire hejfound two sets of harness secreted in the stable, and thinking that his sons had stolen them from Mr. Hoey, gave them to that gentleman. The testimony of Samuel Davis, Thomas L. Worthley, Win. E. Forb, Tenbrook Morris, Wm. Lloyd and Mr. Hoey was substantially the same as on the hast trial. For the defence the prisoner was called, and testified in his own behalf, making a general denial. Several witnesses testified to Kavanaugh's previous good character.

Judge Robbins occupied one hour in summing up for the defence. Ex-Prosecutor Kobert Ailen then summed

the defence. Ex-Prosecutor Kobert Allen then summed up, and had just three minutes of the time allotted him to make up, when, at the wish of several of the jurymen, the Court adjourned. The case will go to the jury to row morning.

URIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. VICKSBURG, Miss., June 7.—William Dixon, the manderer of the Jew pedlar, Bachman, on the steamer Fair Play, was hanged in the jath-yard at 30 clock this afternoon. DERBY LINE, Vt., June 7.—The steam engine in the saw.mill of H. Pinney, Holland, Vt., burst last evening, driving the ungineer through the side of the building and scalding a boy and man badly.

calcling a boy and man oadly.

Boston, June 7.—In the Pelice Court at Cambridge Mass, this morning Mrs. Mary Jane Foster was committed in default of \$5,000 ball, on the charge of causing the death of Frances Isabella Palmer, on Wednesday last, by malpractice.

Lewiston, Me., June 7.—L. G. Washburn, hailing from Byron, in this State, was arrested for attempting to pass a counterfeit balf-dollar. On searching his room, \$1,100 in halves and quarters were discovered, and the materials for manufacturing those coins.

PRICE FOUR CENTS. BISMARCK TAKING ACTION.

HE PROPOSES AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE.

HE DEMANDS THE DISSOLUTION OF THE REICHSTAG -A MORE DOCILE LEGISLATURE DESIRED. Prince Bismarck, acting in the name of Prussia, has proposed the dissolution of the Reichstag. He claims that the Government needs further powers, and the present Legislature would not grant them. Considerable commotion exists throughout Germany. Numerous arrests are reported. Several manufacturers have threatened to discharge workmen who attend Social-

irrestrainable impulse. THE REICHSTAG TO BE DISSOLVED. PRINCE BISMARCK DEEMS A NEW LEGISLATURE DE-

istic meetings. The Emperor's condition

continues to improve. Nobiling is re-

ported to have some lucid intervals. The

opinion is expressed that he acted under an

SIRABLE. Berlin, Friday, June 7, 1878

Prussia yesterday submitted to the Federal Council a motion signed by Prince Bismarck, proosing a dissolution of the Reichstag. The motion points out that in view of the second attempt on the life of the Emperor, the Government's responsibility for the maintenance of order does permit them to rest content with having merely introduced the former abortive anti-Socialist bill; but they cannot count upon another bill which they intend to introduce meeting with better success in the existing Reichstag. The Government, the motion says, do not wish to restrict any free, legal movement.

AGITATION IN GERMANY.

THE EMPEROR STRONGER-ARRESTS, PROSCRIPTION AND ALARM-NOBILING SWAYED BY A CRAZY

BERLIN, Friday, June 7, 1878. A bulletin to-day announced that the Emror's strength is perceptibly increasing. The swelling of his right arm is subsiding.

THE MINISTRY OF STATE DELIBERATING. The Ministry of State is considering measures for immediate adoption in the interest of order and public security, and also what measures shall be submitted to the Federal Council.

LIBERAL SUPPORT PROMISED THE CROWN. LONDON, Friday, June 7, 1878.

The effect of the alarm which Nobiling's crime has aused is apparent in the disposition of the Liberal Depus ties to support repressive measures. The National Zeiung supplemented the declaration to that effect with the following observations: "If the Government comes before the Reichstag asking extraordinary powers to protect the dynasty and the country, we are convinced that such powers will be readily granted by a majority of the Reichstag; the Government, of course, accepting the responsibility for the necessity of such powers and

their constitutional application. THE CROWN PRINCE'S FUNCTIONS.

The North German Gazette again warns the public against the unofficial statements. Referring to the Crown Prince's duties, it says: "The simple fact is that both of the Emperor's arms are wounded and bandaged. He is unable to write so much as a single initial of his name; hence the absolute necessity of intrusting his ordinary routine duties to somebody."

The following facts and rumors show the state of publie feeling in Germany : The editor and manager of a newspaper at Glauchau have been arrested for the pubcation of Socialistic writings. A committee has been Linden, and to convert it into a place of religious worship. Numerous manufacturers have resolved to discharge all their workmen attending Socialistic meetings. Between twenty and thirty persons have been arrested in various towns for expressing regret at the failure of Nobiling to kill the Emperor. At Brunswick and Barmen men have been arrested charged with telling beforenand of Nobiling's attempt. At Hamburg time police closed a Socialist meeting. At Wilhelmshaven a man was arrested charged with predicting the day beforehand that the Konig Wilhelm would sink the Grosser Kurrücat. Such, says The Inner's Berlin correspondent, are the incredible statements now going the rounds of the German press. Some newspapers announce that Nobiling's condition has improved, and that there is some prospect of his recovery, but the story of a surgical operation is failes, and so also seems to be the circumstantial account of his admissions in the presence of his mother and the police officers about his accomplices and the drawing of lots to determine who should undertake the assassination of the Emperor.

NOBILING SUBJECT TO INSANITY. charge all their workmen attending Socialistic meetings.

NOBILING SUBJECT TO INSANITY. The National Zeitung says that reached the prison he was already unconscious, and has been so ever since. Persons who knew Nobiling intimately at Halie say that he often had fits of insanity. NOBILING SEIZED WITH AN IRRESISTIBLE IMPULSE "We have," The Daily Telegraph says, " authority to state that the rumors about Nobiling's connection with Socialist conspirators in England, and about the part taken by the English police in communicating the alleged facts to the German authorities, are entirely baseless. There is some evidence that Nobiling was an extreme Social Democrat, but both the German and Euglish police possess evidence that he had made arrange-ments which negative the presumption of any premedi-tated plan to shoot the Emperor. The Scotland Yard detectives have a letter that was written by Nobling two days before his attempt against the life of the Emtwo days before his attempt against the life of the Emperor, which shows that no such purpose was then present in his mind. The view taken by the police of Berlin as well as the London police, is that Nobiling, though in the periect possession of his reasoning faculties, suffered himself to become the creature of passion and diabolical impulse. They discredit altogether the story of drawing lots.

THANKSGIVING IN GERMANY. [BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.; LONDON, Friday, June 7, 1878.

A dispatch from Berlin says: "Prayer and thanksgiving for the preservation of the Emperor's life will be general throughout the whole Empire on Sunday next, and care will be taken to give the occasion Sunday next, and care with be taken to green especial and weighty political significance. The Social Democrats, so far as can be ascertained, are in a state of much axitation and doubt. They fear that the *ttempts of Hödel and Nobiling have fatally injured their propaganda; they fear that the next elections will result in their losing all their representatives."

THE INDIAN WAR.

DEPREDATIONS IN THE BURNEAU VALLEY-SIX MUR

DERS-ANOTHER BODY OF BANNOCKS. SAN FRANCISCO, June 7 .- A Boise City dispatch says that five men, who were scouting in the Burneau Valley, found all the settlers gathering at Robinson's Ranche, which is fortified. The valley had been raided by Indians, who drove away all the stock. On Sunday last the settlers saw about two hundred Indians, who were driving six hundred horses, making all speed up the valley toward the upper waters of the Owyhee River, in the vicinity of Battle Mountain. Colonel Bernard, with sixty cavairy, has gone in pursuit. Information is received that the Bannocks murdered one white man and two Brule Indians, near Big Springs, on the Elko stage route. The bodies of three white men were found a few miles below Glenn's Ferry, on the Snake River, two of which were recognized as those of John Baseom and Robert Perauson, of Rock Creek Station. Numerous large and small bands of Indians are raiding the country in many sections. The stages continue to run, stroncity guarded, but are delayed by the loss of stock. Men who have just arrived from the Owyhee country, about fifty miles southwest of Boise City, report that a distinct party of Bannocks is camped in that vicinity. They have been isling stock and committing other depredations for several weeks past, and are growing duly more insolent toward the whites. Families are gathering at Silver City and other points for safety. The people are awaiting the arrival of the regular thoops with the greatest anxiety.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, June 7.—Three companies of the 14th Infantry leave here to-day for Fort Hall, Idaho, News has been received there by a scout from Camas Prairie confirming the report of Indian outbreaks and murders. Elko stage route. The bodies of three white men were

CHARGED WITH WIFE MURDER. SARATOGA, N. Y., June 7.-Jesse Billings, r., has been committed to Baliston Jail on charge of murdering his wife at Fort Millor bridge Tuesday night. The gun he is supposed to have used was found in a well near where his horse was fastened the night of the murder.

ANOTHER NATIONAL BANK PAILURE. Boston, June 7 .- A Troy, N. Y., special says: "The Washington County National Bank at

Greenwich was closed yesterday by a special order from Washington. The delicit so far as known is \$110,000. BLIGHTING FROSTS IN JUNE.
BOSTON, Mass., June 7.—Reports from vari-

ous parts of this State and New-Hampshire show that crops were greatly injured by heavy frosts last night.